ore Hon. D. B. Taylor, M. B. Champlin, and A. M. Clap Pursuant to adjournment, the committee met at the Astor House at 12 o'clock yesterday—Hon. D. B. Taylor in

Gross-cannination of Monk returned.—I do not remember being sent to A. Billinger and Cozzens, by Mr. Austin, to purchase a quantity of wine; I was never sent there with the money to pay for some wine; I remember that Mr. Austin paid me for the wine in question, but under entirely different circumstances to that asked me by the counsel—entirely different from the \$100 wine bill.

Q.—Under what circumstances? Q.—Under what circumstances?

A.—Some of the committee would occasionally open a bottle in the committee room, and use Col. Warner's desk to place their tumblers on; Col. Warner objected to mak-

ng the committee room a drinking shop.

Q —What entertainments were paid out of the funds of

entertainments were paid out of the funds of the institu-tion, excepting the bill of \$100 in 1849, receipted for by Mr. Cozzens, in his receipt to the Treasurer for adver-tisements—at least, so the Treasurer told me. Q.—Do you know that the signers of this petition were

members of the Art Union of 1851?

A.—I believe so; I think none of them were signers for

A.—I believe so; I think none of them were signers for 1882; the gate was shut against them; I paid a certain amount to Mr. Cezzens, and I think the \$18 was \$20; I paid Mr. Cozzens this amount in neither specie for bills; it was not paid in any kind of curreacy; Mr. Cozzens gave mea due bill.

Q.—Have you the youcher for that \$20?

A.—I have a memorandum for it.

Q.—Have you the original voucher?

A.—I have a memorandum; I have the original voucher. but I decline to produce it now.

Mr. Fullerton—We want the voucher; we want light; we want explanation.

Witness produced the voucher (marked C.)

Witness—This is a memorandum for a voucher for a payment made to Cozzens, and I hope the committee will not allow this to go out at present; the paper which I hold in my hand is in the handwriting of A. B. Cozzens; it contains the nawes of thirty persons who were members of the American Art Union in 1850 or 1851; the numbers are 766 to 766 inclusive: Mr. Cozzens had previously received from me those identical certificates in blank; in receiving these names from Mr. Cozzens for the purpose of entering them in the record or register of this institution, and, when the names were entered, I at that time being accountable for all subscriptions received upon the Bonk, Mr. Cozzens handed me \$76, and the reason he gave for not giving me the balance, was that he had not collected the same from the different parties whose names were on this list: he also gave me a due bill for \$105, making up the dedicient amount, after charging commission.

sizators.

Mr. Shannon—You should answer the question, Mr. Konk, without remark.

Q.—Mention the names of those persors who were thus

ecollect.

Q.—Mention any particular time at which you heard

Q.—Mention any particular time at which you heard the arrangement spoken of.

A.—I cannot give the particular dates, but the conversations were frequent in relation to that matter; that was the course parsued every year; I heard the arrangement I think every year, from the year 1848 to 1851 inclusive.

Q.—When did you hear it, in what year? Can you mention any particular year?

A.—In the year 1851, it was desirable to get the proprietor of this house, Mr. Stetson, elected as a member of the committee, but he would not serve.

Q.—Mention a particular year—did you hear that arrangement in 1851?

A.—I heard it, I think, in 1851; I think I heard it every year: it was no secret between me and the committee in

A.—I heard it, I think, in 1851; I think I heard it every year: it was no secret between me and the committee in segard to that arrangement; those arrangements were most generally carried out by the committee; Mr. Stetson was not at that time a member; there was a vacancy that they wanted to fill by him, as his name was well known throughout the country.

Q.—What was the arrangement made about the seven retiring members?

throughout the country.

Q.—What was the arrangement made about the seven retiring members?

A.—I cannot state any particular arrangement, but the general arrangement was a lways carried out; the general arrangement was to relect men of eminence and character for managers, to give èclat to the institution, without respect to their qualifications as comosisciers or judges of works of art.

Q.—(By Mr. Clapp.) By what process did the management propose to re-elect these seven retiring members each year?

A.—I stated that in my direct examination, but I will state it now. I do not know that they made any proposition; it was by having the President announce to the audience that the retiring members were eligible for re-election, and for somebody to move their re-election; that was the arrangement talked of by the members, and successfully carried out.

Question by Mr. Fullerton—Mention the names of those gentlemen who were members of the Committee of Management in 1850 who were not membere in 1849—(handing Bulletins to the witness.)

A.—Mr. W. H. Appleton does not appear on this Bulletins to have been a member in 1849, and George Curtis, also, was not a member at that period; these persons were not members in 1860 the were not members in 1850.

Q.—Were the seven retiring members re-elected?

A.—I don't know; I wish to explain that matter.

Q.—Were the seven retiring members re-elected?

A.—There was no public election in 1851 to my knowledge, and none other to my knowledge; I do not think there was a private election in that year.

[A hist of the officers and managers of the Art Union, from its commencement, was here handed in, and put in evidence, Mr. Shannon admitting the same.]

Q.—What picture was it that was not delivered to a subscriber, which he drew, and which you have spoken of in your direct examination?

A.—I cannot give the name without reference to the efficial record of the institution.

Mr. Fullerton handed book to witness.

Witness—Picture 456, "The Village Bridge." The original pleture was psinted b

warded to James Anderson, Jr., of Canandaigua, New York.

Q.—Why was not that picture given to the person to whom it was awarded?

A.—I cannot say; I know that he never received it.

Q.—Was not the picture sent in its stead a good deal more valuable than the one retained?

A.—I think that the picture sent to Mr. Anderson was equal in value to the one awarded him; I should have preferred it to the one retained; the one sent was of more value; I do not know whether it cost the insultation more than double the money, but with a reference to the books I can tell.

Q.—Who painted the picture substituted for the one drawn by Mr. Anderson?

A.—John Kensett; I do not recollect what was paid to Mr. Kensett for the painting; the substituted picture bore the same name, but the subject was different; Mr. Kensett painted this picture, and it was done for the purpose of making Mr. Anderson believe that this was the picture he drew, which was not the fact.

Q.—Do you not know that the reason why the picture drawn by Anderson was not sent, was, that it was an inferior article, and that it was thought that it would reflect discredit upon the institution.

A.—No, sir, I cannot say that; I do not know that was the reason.

Q.—Do you not know that was talked of?

the reason.

Q —Do you not know that was talked of the A.—No; a different reason was given for sending the

deture.
Q.-What was the cost of the picture sent to Canan-

Q.—What was the cost of the picture sent to Canandaigus?
A.—I cannot tell by this book.
Q.—Give us the reason for sending this?
A.—The reason given in the committee was, that Mr. Anderson had previously drawn a work of art which he considered contemptible, and that this production was, in the opinion of the committee, more so; and for the purpose of keeping Mr. Anderson in a good humor, they purchased or ordered a picture to be painted of a superior or equal character to the one to which he was justly entuited.
Q.—Were you not requested, in 1850, before the day of election, to be at the front door, and prevent the admission of any but niembers and their families?
A.—No sir, for I could not possibly have been there; I

was not requested to do so then, but I was in 1851; at that time it was told me that it would be necessary to do so; but that emergency did not arise.

Q — Why did you leave the institution?

A—Because there was nothing for me to do, and the committee wished to economise their expenses; that was the reason given to me, and no other reasen; I saked to be retained, and I thought I had good reasens to do so; I offered to remain if the institution was declared legal by the Court of Appeals, but if it was adverse I was unwilling to have my labor thrown sway.

Q—Did you not urge some reason to Nathaniel Jarvis—some reason why you should?

A—Not that I know of.

Q—Did you not say to him, as a reason for retaining you in your situation, that if seme lying was to be done you could do it?

A.—No sir.

Q.—When did you make the memoranda from which you have testified in this case?

A.—From day to day.

Q.—When did you make the memorandum with regard to Mr. Corzens? 3100 for champagne?

A.—Inser was that memorandum put after the settlement between you and Mr. Corzens?

A.—There was no regular place to keep these matters. After I left the institution I took the papers from my desk and carried them home with me, and on searching the papers I accidentally found this memerandum of Mr. Corzens; I made them home with me, and on searching the papers I accidentally found this memerandum of Mr. Corzens; I made the memorandum about the Erragone picture and Vatticano book about the same time; also, the trancaction with O-Bara, the pedestal, &c., about the same time.

This concluded the cross examination of Monk, and the Committee adjourned until four o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the Chahman intimating that he should sit from that hour until 10 P. M.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

that hour until 10 P. M.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD CASE.

MAY 5 — Milhou vs. Sharp and others.—Mr D. D. Field appeared on the part of the grantees of the Broadway Railroad and applied to have the case brought on for trial befere the Court, in order that the matter might afterwards be taken to the General Term, now sitting, with a view to having the whole case brought before the Court of Appeals next month.

Mr. John Van Buren, with whom Mr. H. Hilton was associated, objected, on the ground that this was an irregular term of the Court, and because, conceiving that it could not be tried this term, they had made no preparations. The majority of their associate counsel were absent. Judge Bronson was attending to the duties of Collector-hip, Mr. McMurray and Mr. Gerrard were gone to Europe, the other counsel were somewhere else, and the circumstance of his (Mr. Van Buren) and Mr. Hilton being present to day was only attributable to the fact that they had not got any appointment. [Laughter.]

Mr. Field said that the counsel on the other side were duly served with notice of trial; but he believed they rever intended to try the case, and if it were postposed to another day they would then move it offagsin on the ground of absence of witnesses, or some other cause. He therefore urged the Court to take it up at once.

Mr. Hilton said there was no necessity for haste in this matter, as the question already before the Court of Appeals, and which would be urged on on the first day of next June term, will determine whether this case is to be tried or not, and to proceed with it before then would be a mere waste of time.

The Judge ultimately said he would postpone the matter until next Wednesday, and in the meantime he would consult with his associates, and then determine what tune the trial should be heard.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.

May 5—An application for an injunction against the
Crystal Palace was made, founded on the principle laid
down by Judges Edwards and strong—that the use of the
square on which the palace stands was granted without
sufficient consideration. The Court said the complaint
was not specific, rough, and returned it for amendment.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

By Hon Judge Mitchell.

May 5—Densions—in the matter of the application of
the Wardens and Vestry of St. James' Church.—This was
an application for leave to convey a portion of the parties' real estate granted, but the opponents of the application are to have, previous to the final order, an opportunity of expressing their opinions on a special call.

In the matter of the Peart street Pressperian Church in
the City of New York.—The application to sell the real
estate granted without conditions.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Nelson.

May 5.—Wavren Hale vs. Alonson E. Brooks.—This was an action for an infringement of a patent for making and turning plano legs or irregular surfaces. Verdict for plaintiff in \$1,000.

Superior Court.

MAY 5.—Both branches of this court adjourned at an early hour, after having disposed of a few inquests, and note cases of no public importance.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe and Aldermen Peck and Cornell.

May 5.—The Court met pursuant to adjournment, but as the District Attorney had no cases ready for trial the Court adjourned until one o'clock in the afternoon. The petit jury were discharged until Monday morning.

Theaurical and Musical.

Bowert Theaurical and Musical.

Bowert Theauric.—The receips of this evening are for the benefit of Mr. G. H. Griffiths. The amusements salected are such as cannot fall to please his friends. The entertainments commence with the comedy of the "Wonderful Woman," after which Miss Davos will dance, and Miss Hiffert will sing a favorite ballad. The next feature will be the drama called the "Hand of Carde," which will be followed by a recitation and a song, and all will ter minate with the drama called "Life in London."

Broadway Theatric.—Shakspeare's tragedy of "Mac beth," which has been presented at this eatablishment in the most magnificent style, the seezic illustrations being painted on 17,000 square feet of canvass, embraces safe, inverness castle, grand nanquetting nan, Birbam Wood and Dunsimme. The cast of characters embraces all the most eminent artists attached to the metropolitan theatre—Mr. Forrest as Macbeth, Conway as Macduff, and Mad. Ponisi as Lady Macbeth.

Ninto's Garden.—The grand complimentary benefit te

Ninto's Garden —The grand complimentary benefit to Le Grand Smith comes off this evening. As it is the last night of the season, and as all the principal artists will appear, Niblo's Garden will likely present a brilliant dis-play of fashionables. Mozart's grand opera, "Don Gio-vanni," is the piece selected-Salvi as Don Octavio, Ben-eventano as Don Giovanni, Rosi as Don Pedro, Rovere as Leporello, Mad. Albonia as Zerline. and Mad De Vries as Donza Anna. This cast cannot fail to please the musical dilitanti.

Surron's Theatre.—As there are a great many stran BURTON'S IMPATER.—As there are a great many stran-gers at present in the city, this establishment will proba-bly be filled to everflowing to night, by those who have heard of the comedy of the "Serious Family," but who have never seen it. Burton's capital impersonation of Aminadab Sleek will excite them to immoderate fits of laughter. Mr. Hamilton will sing a favorite bailad, the orchestra will play several overtures, and the entertain-ments will close with the famous drama of "The Too-cles."

cides."

NATIONAL THEATHER.—The excellent Scottish drama called "Rob Roy," will commence the performances, Mr. H. A. Perry, the young American tragedian, as Rob Roy, Clark as Oskaldistone, and Mrs. Nicholls as Helen McGregor. Miss M. Partington will appear in a favorite dance. The crehestra will play "The Ethiopian Medley Overture," and the enter tainments will terminate with the oriental spectacle called "The Amorer of Type, or the Oracle and its Priest," which has been produced by Mr. Purdy in a selendid manner.

speciacie cauca "Ine Alborer of Tyre, or the Gracie and its Priest," which has been produced by Mr. Purdy in a splendid manner.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The selections made for this evening by Manager Wallseck are in keeping with his high dramatic reputation. He is a capital manager and a fine actr, and we nie glad to perceive he will appear on Monday evening next as Benedick, in Shak peare's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing." The performances to night consist of "O'd Heads and Young Heats? and the farce of "The Fractical Man." It will be worth the price of admission to see the excellent comedian Mr. Blake, in the character of Jesse Bural.

St. Charles Theatree.—The receipts of this evening are for the benefit of Mrs. Emelie Downie, the vocalist, who will sing "John Anderson my Joe," "Bonnets o' Blue," and "Parby Kelly." The performances will commence with Pilgrim's admired drama of "Eveleen Wilson," Mr. Pilgrim as Barney O'Shasher, and Mrs. Mitchell as Eveleen Wilson The new farce of "Conjugal Affection" will follow and all will close with the pantomime of "Duchalumeau."

American Museum —This place of amusement is filled,

chalumeau."

AMERICAN MUSEUM —This place of amusement is filled, both in the afternoon and evening—many persons attracted by the dramatic performances in the salson, and others who are anxious to see the various curfoities with which the Museum abounds. The pieces selected for the entertainments are, in the atternoon, "The Man and the Tiger" and "Mischief Making," and in the evening the "Willow Copse."

Francon's Hippodrome—The great variety of performances given at this place of amusement are attracting hundreds every day. The equestrian feats are without parallel. They give entertainments both in the afternoon and evening.

Bowery Circus.—Madigan & Store's excellent equestrian troupe are performing every evening at this place. Their equestrian exercies afford the utmost desight to the visiters. Hizam Franklin's surprising feats are every night rewarded with cheers.

Christy's Opera House.—This place of musical entertainment continues to be filled nightly. The singing is good, and the instrumental performances are excellent.

Wood's MINSTREIS—Horn, Campbell, Briggs, Meyer, and other celebrated negro delinentors, vocalists and musicians, are drawing large houses to hear them.

EANVARD's Holy LAND.—This panoramic exhibition is drawing large address. This being the month is

EANVARD'S HOLY LAND.—This penoramic exhibition is drawing large audiences. This being the month in which all religious denominations are in the city, Ban-vard will likely have profitable results in his exhibition. HELLE'S NEGOMANCY is attracting large audiences—he is a great magician, and his second sight performances are wenderful.

Owens' Alpine Rangles.—This excellent entertainment is witnessed nightly by large audiences, who always leave the Chinese Saloon, highly delighted with the lecture and reenic illustrations.

A STONE FOR THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The Washington Rapublic states that a fine block of white marble, six feet in length and two and a half wide, has just been finished at Monument Place. The face is after the style of a sunken panel, with plain bordering. In the centre, in also relief, is an open bible, with the words, in raised letters on each side of it—"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session in Washington city, May, 1852."

____ OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The Fubrique Express of the 16th ult., says:—For the last two weeks the emigration which has passed over the Lowa City road for California has equalled that of any two weeks last spring. We notice two peculiarities about the present emigration, different from any which has precided it. They consist in a much larger proportion of women and children, and the substitution of horses in place of eartile, for conveying them and their baggage to the land of gold.

Father Gavazzi's Lecture on Relies and Tanages.

Father Gavazzi delivered the fifth fecture of his second course

before an audience beautifully less than any shich he has hitherto addressed in this city. He announced the subject of his lecture as a practical discourse on Relics and Images, and then proceeded to deliver an address in the Italian tongue, which having concluded, he said he should distinguish three kinds of relics—the relics of Christ, the relics of the Virgin Mary, and the relica of the Saints. Beginning with the relica and the relies of the Saints. Beginning with the relies of Christ, they had the cross, the thorna, the ladder of Plate, and rhosalis of Christ, adid to be found by Helen, the mother of Constantine, the Roman Emperor. According to the late church, Christ was hung on these manners of the late church, Christ was hung on the Malta, one in Bölogna, one in Paris, and many others. Were all these raise of the cross. To meet the difficulty, the Church of Rome cays that the surplus nails are those used in fastening the title over the cross. It is necessary in the Church of Rome. that each bishop must have in the cross which has brigg from Rome, a piece of the real bis cross which has brigg from Rome, a piece of the real the cross shell be brigg from Rome, a piece of the real that can be also be a surplus and the cross. But I say that dead nature cannot be multiplied, and, therefore, when he was not the surplus and the relies were increased by a mixacle, but the syntamistin of it is not that the fire loaves and two fishes were increased in matter, but that other loaves and the sever multiplied by mirable. And so, if the wood of the holy cross is multiplied tits a delusion, and not the wood on which Christ was secrificed; so that the Romanists worship, as Christiplied tits a delusion, and not the wood on which Christ was secrificed; so that the Romanists worship as Christiplied tits a delusion, and a but it is easy to other hurth. When you sayly to a Bishop for a piece of the holy wood, he has none at hand but it is easy to other hurth. When you sayly to a Bishop for a piece of the holy wood, he has none at hand but it is easy to other hurth. When you have a mount of the hard and the piece of the holy cross. And no with the thoras which formed the crown. Suptact was a second of the holy cross. And no with the thoras which formed the crown. Suptact have a mount of the hard and the piece of the holy cross and the piece of the holy wood, he has none at hand but it is easy to but and the piece of the holy cross and the piece o

Have you ever stem in your time in your America, a woman with three heads, my dear br-thren? Some people say that it is a good thing for a woman to have one head; it is very good, very good but in Kome we have three heads of St. Anna, and she must have had three heads of St. Anna, and she must have had three heads if not, which is the true head, and to whom do the other two beads belong? Among the papility of the century we had an accurate examination of this content in the interest of the street of the century we had an accurate examination of this toth, and it was proved by first rate men that this was not a human tooth—no, but war, and is at present, really the tooth of a hippotamus! (Laughter.) It is a fact; so that for three or four centuries the people knelt before the hog tooth of the hog hippopotamus, and prayed to God to give them justification on the ments of this seahours. What do I conclude from this? It is an idolatry to worship relica of men, and still worse the relica of heats. Therefore give not true. Ship of the can, and let us now consider the worship of images. The rapists have not the second commandment in two; and they answer to the Protestants, "We have ten commandments as well as you; you are right—we are right." Christ forbid to worship not only material objects, but all human objects, because God alone will be worshipped by mankind, and the worship of man is idolatry. But they were hip really the images. If the Vigin Mary is withe in Rome, brown in Bologna, black in Lorento. so that people worship of one in the season of the protestant was a season of the seaso

Railroad Intelligence.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS ON THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD Besides the additional facilities of the Philadelphia trains, already noticed, the way trains on the New Jersey Railroad will be increased on Monday, the 2d of May. Right trains each way will be added, so that the trips between Newark and New York will be ran nearly every half hour during the Cay, and two night lines, leaving New York at ten and half-past eleven, instead of one, alternating the time of kaying as at present. The whole number of trains between Newark and New York, both ways, including the Philadelphia lines, will be fifty; between Edinabethtown and New York, daily, twenty-four; and between Rahway and New York, aixteen; between New Brunswich and New York, aixteen; between New Brunswich and New York, aixteen; between New York and Philadelphia, and the intermediate way places, Princeton, Trenton, &c., twelve trains; of course half then number one way in each ease. Those accommodations are certainly extensive, and give to the localities of New Jersey on the line of the New Jersey Railroad, a favorable position. Separate steamboats will, as far as practicable, be in readiness on the arrival of the railroad trains. The night lines from New York, by being uniform every Light, will add to the accommodation of those detained or doing business in New York, or who ney attend places of amusement.

The Twin Creek Valley company, to construct a railway

uniform every sight, will add to the accommodation of those detained or doing business in New York, or who nay attend places of amusement.

NEW RAILBOAD ENTERPRISE.

The Twin Creek Valley company, to construct a railway from the Hauniton and Dayton road at Cartisic, by way of Germantown, to connect with the Greexville and Fort Wayne road, has been duly orga sized. This road passes through a rich country, and completes an unbroken line from Cincinnati, by way of Grenwille and Union, to Fort Wayne. About \$70,000 of stock has been already taken in this road, and these having it in charge will push the work forward with energy.

LAKE ONTARIO AND PHILADELPHIA RAILBOAD. The meeting in behalf of the railroad from sodus Bay to lithaca, via Clyde and Sancea Falls, heretotore noticed, was held at Sancea Falls, on the 20th uit. The Seneca Falls Courier says it was "well attended by citizens of Tompkins, Seneca, and Wayne, among whom we noticed many gentlemen widely known throughout the community for their wealth, enterprise, and public spirit. The substantial farmers of our county along the line of the proposed railroad were also well represented." After some discussion, a committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation, which were subsequently reported. The name of the company is to be the "Canada, New York, and Philadelphia Railroad Company." The length of the road is to be about sixty miles and the capital stock \$250,000. Thirteen directors were chosen.

DEFROIT AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

On the 18th uit, the first section of this road from Dayton to the hichigan line, was opened. It extends twenty miles itom lay ton north, and the work on the rest of the road is rapidly progressing. A section of the road immediately south of Toledo will soon be ready. This road is one of immense importance, and the work on the rest of the road immediately south of Toledo will soon be ready. This road is one of immense importance and the public feeling to be half of it which was accited last winter by those who opposed a gene

The following statement shows the am scritted, and to what roads, by both the city of St. Louis:—

Facific Railroad. \$500,000
Chio and Mississippi Railroad. \$60,000
North Missouri Kailroad. \$60,000
Iron Mountain Railroad. Total,....\$1,600,000 \$1,400,000

These roads will probably be followed by others, and the while, when completed in their entire length, and with all their ramifications, will open for this city all the artificial channels which her trade will require. artificial charmels which her trade will require.

FACIFIC RAILROAD.

We learn from the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 27th nit, that the track has been been laid to a point near Kirkwood, and that it will be entirely completed during the present week, to enable trains to commence running say the first of May. The distance is thicteen miles from the termination of the road on Fourteenth street, and already the depot has been completed, in anticipation of the event of the cars reaching that point. By the first of July we hope to be able to announce the completion of the road to the county line.

Total city and county \$2,400,000

the road to the county line.

OCTORARA RAILROAD.

This is one of the new roads authorized by the late Lepislature of Pernsylvanis, for which a charte was passed. By the West Chester Village Record we learn that it is intended to connect Columbia and West Chester, and will but connect the Philadelphia and West Chester Direct Railroad with the road to Pittsburg.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW YORK RAILROAD. It is understood that negotiations are in progress to arrest the reaction of the progress to arrest the reaction.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.
It is understood that negotiations are in progress to arrest the construction of this road, and to turn it to ands Rochester. in connection with the Genesse Valley road the Batavia Advacate, of the 3d inst., says that according to the reports, the Conhecton Railroad, as it was formerly termed, is to go no farther west than Avon; from that place it is to run direct to Rochester. For stopping the road at Avon, the Buffslo and New York City Railroad, and the Consolidated Central road as to pay that company a bowns of \$200,000—besides paying all the outlays for right of way, materials fureished, and labor. In the same proposed arrangement, the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad it to abandon its proposed connection with Rochester, (and it is said Buffalo.) for which the company is to be paid a bonns of \$200,000.

The Rochester Democrat contains the articles of agreement by which the Conhocton road has leased the Valley road for ninety-five years; but there is nothing in it in relation to the discontinuance of the former west of the Geneste river.

Domestic Miscellany.

The Pawtucket Gazetic states that Philip and Elijah Baker, who were lost in the steamship Independence, on the Pacific, leave each a wife and children in that town to mourn their loss.

A western paper says that Franconi, the Hippodrome nan, who has opened his huge establishment in New York is in that city, and rides up and down Broadway on an ostrich. is in that city, and rides up and down Broadway on an ostrich.

Forty free negroes left Raleigh, N. C., on the 27th ultfer Norfolk, with the purpose of embarking for Liberia. The Banshee, the vessel which is to convey them, is at present in Hampton Roads, and has on board already a number of passergers, who embarked from Baltimore. A man named Henry Kendrick died in the jail of Talishassee, Fiorida, on the 19th ult. He was a native of Casuga county, New York. In 1836 he enlisted as a private in the second regiment of drageons, and served in the Florida war in company E of that regiment, commanded by Captain Balloch. He refused to take nourishment, and literally starved to death.

At the Greenville (S. C.) Court, last week, Col. T. E. Ware was found guilty of manslaughter, for killing his father in law, Mr. A. Jones, and sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50.

On the 25th of last month, at the Brazley Brook reservoir of the Cheange canal, in Madison county, the snow laid in drifts upon the hills within a trille of four feet deep.

voir of the Chenango cand, in Madison county, the snow haid in drifts upon the hills within a tride of four feet deep.

On Sunday morning, 17th ult., Joseph Updegraff was stabled by Brittain M'Cullers, at Columbus, Ga., and has since died. M'Cullers has made his escape.

Mr. F. A. Beelen, of Pittsburg, Pa., has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Central America. He is a young gentleman of talents, education, and polished manners. Having had much intercourse with the Spanish American republies of South America, Mr. Beelen's knowledge of the customs and institutions of the people, to whom his principal is accredited, will be of the greatest service in the important negotiations which are to be opened with the Central American governments.

The free soilers held a State Convention at Montpelier, Vt., on the 31st of May.

Her Excellency, the Counters of Elgin, gave birth to a son at Spencer Wood, Canada, on the 26th ult.

CENTRAPILLE OCCURE, L.—TROTTING.

On Westersday last, a treating match for \$1,000, mile beats, but three is five, in harses, came of, between Plors Femple and Lady Brocks, which was won by Plors easily in three straight beats. This match was made on Touchay last, after the forfeit of butchman, the owner of Plors Temple deficing to match her against any hores, mars, or gelding, on Long Idual, for \$500 adds, play or gay to go the start aftermoon, at 27 M. The owners and the property of the continued the play of the play of the play of the continued the play of the continued throughout the night, and up to the termination of the content. The beckers of Lady Brooks offered at the commescement 100 to \$00, getting as much as they could at that rates—the 100 to 70—then 100 to \$60—and so on, inishing by betting several thousand dellars at 100 to 40 on their favorie; and we think it safe to assert that there was more money lost on this match by the beckers of Brecht than on any trotting match that has taken place on Long Island for a number of year. The cames assigned for the defeat of Lady Brooks what that was in too fine condition—feeling too well—wanting this teadlines that a race or two more will give her. Her owners are not ratisfied with the result, and are determined to chalking the owners of Plors Temple to another trial of speed—the next race to be to alcelote the play of the condition—feeling too will—wanting this readiness that a race or two owners of Plors Temple to another trial of speed—the next race to be to alcelote the play of the developed the condition of the play of of the

Friam, out of Flirtilla, Jr., 10 years old, with foal, \$520.

Munder in Ancaster, Ca.—One of the most coldbleeded and determined murders was perpetrated in the
township of Ancaster on Monday last, that is pechaps to
be found in the annais of crime. James Burnside, a
middle-aged man, who owned a farm of difty acres in what
is usually called "the swamp," about three miles from
the villege, was found murdered and lying in his own
fire by an idict lad who had dragged him out and gave
the alarm. One of his hands was nearly burned off, both
rices of his head were fractured, and his throat was cut
from ear to ear. A razor was found under his body, evideutly placed there for the purpose of inducing the behief that the unfortunate man had destreyed himself by
his own hand, but the wounds on his head and the extent of the one in his throat, rendered this belief altogather incredible. It appears that the deceased was to
have been married on the very day on which the inquest
was held It is supposed, also, that an attempt was made
to take him off by poison a few days previous to the
fearful earts rophe. His house had been broken into,
and arsenic, it is presumed, mixed with his segar; for
after te a he was taken suddenly ill, vomiting violently,—
Hamilton Canadian.

WHAT WILL THE SPIRIT RAPPERS DO NEXT? WHAT WILL THE SPIRIT RAPPERS DO NEXT?—
A ridiculous report got abroad that a spiritual medium
declared that the steamer Jeannie Deans would blow up
on her ninth trip. Such is the miserable credulity of
some people that we understand the silly squib really
injured the business of the boat. But she has made her
night trip and without a "burst up," much to the annoyance, doubtless, of the table thumping seer who predicted it. When spiritual humbug is brought to bear
against private interests, there will be very little security
against private interests, there will be very little security
against private interests, there will be very little security
against private interests, there will be very little security
against private interests, there will be very little security
against personal malice. It will become a very easy matter to ruin a man's prospects in life by some "raw head
and bloody bones" gaggery, as was reported about the
Jeannie Deans.—St Louis Democrat, April 28.

A HUNTER OF KENTUCKY.—The correspondent of the Evansville Journal writen as follows about a Kentucky lunter:—"Wat Kekman has followed hunting for a livelihood since the year 1831. Since that period he says he has killed 38 bears, 984 wolves, 3,847 coons, 1990 foxes, 961 wild greec, 2 040 pheasants, 44 ground hogs. 80 wildcats, 14 polecats, 200 minks, beside squirrel, quall and other small game beyond his power to calculate. The sum ke has realized from his game, *kins, &c., falls but little short of twelve thousand dellars."

THE LAKE FLEET.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 20th inst., says.—"The river has awarmed all day with vessels trying to make a little headway upstream, against wind and tide. At one time, from point to peint, there were more than 100 sail in sight, and, as many of them had all their canvass set, the fiset showed to great advantage. One or two of the little tugs have been towing some of them up all day."

THIRD DAY.

The Convention assembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, in the Bleecker street Presbyterian church. The President. Doctor Jonathan Knight, took the chair, and Secretary Beadle real the minutes of the proceedings of Wednesday, which were approved unanimously.

Doctor Cox, of Maryland, said he would call the attention of the delegates to a slight mistake which he observed in a newspaper record of the received.

tion of the delegates to a slight mistake which he ob-served in a newspaper report of the previous day's after-moon proceedings. It was stated in the New Yosu Huraid that the resolution of Doctor Mitchell, of Penn-sylvania, relative to the assimilated rank of many medical efficers, was carried, "after considerable discussion," It should have read, "was adopted unanimously." He was certain the error was unintentional, and would be con-

[The mistake occurred in the hurry of writing out the report.]

Doctor SMIH (N. Y..) announced that members of the Committee of Nominations were requested to meet immediately, at No. 56 Biecoker street, the house of the Chairman of that committee.

Doctor F. CARPBELL STEWARY, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, read the list of States and districts from which delegates had entered their names since Wednesday.

The same gentleman said that he received a letter from the managers of the House of Refuge, (N. Y..) conveying an invitation to delegates to visit that institution. The letter was read

Doctor Wormington Hooker moved that a committee of five be appointed, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the address of the late President, Dr. Welford, to take action regarding the further organization of State and county medical societies. Adopted unanimously.

Professor Zeiches submitted a meanwhile for a receiving

mously.

Professor Zimuriz submitted a preamble to a resolution which he intended to offer in connection with the subject.

The preamble set forth the necessity which existed for as complete an organization as possible of all the reputable practitioners of the State, and the resolution was are affirmation of its substance, for the purpose of securing organization and consolidation of accion and interest.

Dr. Cari (Troy) moved that the document be referred to the Committee on State Medical Societies. Carried.

Dr. Cari (Troy) moved that the document be referred to the Committee on State Medical Societies. Carried.

The committee of the state of the transfer of the Nommating Committee resolution of the theory of the Nommating Committee resolution.

Dr. S. N. Davis, (Chicago, III.) then ascended the platform and read the report of the Committee on Medical Literature. The learned gentleman expressed his regret at the absunce, through illness, of one of the members of that committee. The report was listened to with much attention by the delegates. It was very lengthy, and was compiled with great accuracy of arrangement, as regarded the statistics, facts, and suggasted remedies contained in it. The document showed that there were trenty-eight periodicals of medical instruction and literature published in the United States, which were issued at quarterly, monthly, semi-monthly, and weekly intervals. The committee had carefully examined their general contents and strangement previous to the year 1852, and from the April of that year to the month of March, 1853, and found that a cansiderable improvement had taken place They enjoyed an aggregate circulation of about sixteen thousand, and contained a large amount of information in the shape of notices of lectures, communicate dimedical and surgical cases, obstatrics, guarral hygeine, editorial matter, and reviews. The very general contents and in the state of the practice of medical material movers. The very committee the medical and surgical particular to the profession

uranimously adopted.

It was then moved that inasmuch as the State of Histories is misrepresented in this convention, that Dr. Druglas, of that State, be elected member by invication. This nois is misrepresented in this convention, that Dr. Pauglas, of that State, be elected member by invitation. This motion was also unaninously adopted.

Dr. Parker then moved that the following resolution, which was yesterday laid upon the table, be taken up for reconsideration:—

Resolved, That a chemist be appointed to analyze so far as practicable, all nostrums imported, and to publish the results of such investigations.

After a short discussion, this motion was withdrawn, in favor of the following, which were offered as a substitute:—

Resolved. That this association recommend Congress to consider the propriety of passing a law compelling all imported their true constituents in English.

Resolved, That the several Legislatures of this Union be requested to compel by law all venders, whether apothesaries or others, to put similar labels on all mostrums sold by them.

At the suggestion of Dr. Wormington Hoores, the latter resolution was withdrawn.

Dr. Bord, of Boston, aid—I should be very sorry to see this resolution are. I object to it, because I think ream do no good. for if we should compel quack venders to parter upon their nestrums the names of the drugs of which they are composed, or en then there would be no security against thus evil, for these men could very easily put fabel abels upon their nesticenes. The public would know no more about the matter than they do now. They are totally unacquainted with the nature of drugs. They are ignorant of their action. I conceive that a quack can do as much harm then as now. I am opposed to having asything to do with these people. (Applause) I would consider them too low for condensation, who engage in this business, and I would not come in contact with them in any may whatsoever.

Dr. Parker, of Va.—I am as much opposed to quackery as my one in this room, and I want to put it do wn. Inc gentleman who had last spoken had affected to despise them, and was opposed to having any connection with them. But I say, if this system of quackery is an evil, it should be noticed and eradicated as much as any other. And there was no body more proper to undertake this business than this body. The plan I have proposed is the resolution before the house I shall adhere to and defined, unless seme better remedy is suggested.

Dr. Hooken, or Conn.—For the purpose of proving whal I agishatures can accomplish in this business. I will relate an experiment which was tried in the State of Maine. The Jestiature there did prescuely what the resolution here asks, and it gave the death blo * to quackery in that trate. Well what did they dof Why, they connected themselves with the bur, the press and the purpit—and at the next season of the Legislature there did prescuely what the resolution here asks, and it gave the death blo * to quackery in that trate. Well what did they dof Why, they connected them to the in a decidence of the season of the purpose of